

GEN. MILES' MISSION

To Porto Rico--No Word is Expected From Him Until To-day.

HAS AN AMPLE FORCE TO SUSTAIN HIM

In His Operations Against the Spanish--An Interesting Budget of News from General Shafter--Health of his Troops Rapidly Improving--The Fantastic Antics of Correspondents of the San Francisco Journals, who Would Advertise Themselves at the Expense of Patriotism and the Commonest Observances of Decency--Shafter's Leniency--General Henry's Magnificent Tribute to the American Army that Made Santiago Surrender.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—It was said at the war department late to-day that no news can be expected from any official source as to General Miles' movements until to-morrow at the earliest. It is calculated that he arrived this evening or to-night at the point on the coast of Porto Rico selected as the rendezvous for all the vessels of the expedition. Whether or not he will undertake to make a landing in advance of the arrival of the whole expedition probably will depend entirely upon conditions as he finds them. Should there be no Spanish force, or at least an unconsiderable one on the coast, the troops will be landed to relieve them from the disastrous effects of being confined closely on shipboard under a tropical sun. The general has with him sufficient artillery to hold any position he may choose to occupy, supplemented as this artillery will be by the guns of his naval escort. Meanwhile the department is making every effort to hurry along the remainder of the expedition. Some troops are now on their way from Tampa and Charleston, and should reach Porto Rico by the middle of the week. Naval officials are assisting actively in getting the troops off and were engaged to-day in issuing the necessary orders to that end to the commanders of the naval auxiliary vessels which have been placed at the service of the war department.

More Troops for Miles. In the course of a day or two the troops brought from Chickamauga by General Brooke will sail from Hampton Roads, where they have been arriving all day, and are ready for the transport. There is a probability that General Miles may be delayed for several days in his landing operations for lack of lighters, but several of these are now on their way and others will be hurried forward as rapidly as possible. However, as it may be as to his speedy landing on Porto Rico soil, it will be well along towards the end of this week before the active land campaign can be begun in Porto Rico.

General Shafter reported by cable to-day that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving and that he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whereas the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects.

Unpleasant War Correspondents.

In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, General Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt, corrective action by General Shafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet General Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba.

Yellow Journal Apologies.

A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to rioting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents, who, it appears by General Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported and as evidence that he has no ill-feeling towards the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, General Shafter has declared that these correspondents may be immediately replaced by others from the same newspaper who will observe the rules of civility. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory.

Peace of Cubans.

The following is the text of the document: To President McKinley—The undersigned, Cubans by birth, have owned and resided in Santiago de Cuba representing with their families the non-combatant population that suffered for many years Spanish rule in this section of the island, wish to express their warmest thanks to the people of the United States for delivering them from the insupportable yoke of Spanish rule. They wish also, to express their confidence in the good faith and humanitarian purposes of the United States and in the pledge that the territory of Cuba is not to be conquered by the American troops for purposes of annexation. "We believe and would urge that our

own people are capable of fulfilling the international obligation to establish a government for the island. Cuba in the future may possibly become, in the course of a few years, part of the territory of the United States, thus increasing the comfort and happiness of this people, but now all desire a government of our own, as compensation for the sufferings and heroism of our army and the definite establishment of the Cuban republic with Cuban authorities, in accordance with the resolutions of the United States Congress.

"We hope that the present state of affairs at Santiago, where Spaniards are still the administrators of our interests, property and fate, will be brief; that the city may soon be turned over to the Cubans and that our army may enter the flag of Cuba waving triumphantly beside the American flag as Cuba's soldiers fought side by side with the Americans against the common enemy."

General Shafter's refusal to permit the entrance of Spanish Cubans into Santiago is an extremely wise measure, as in these excited days there might be trouble. Unarmed persons, however, are free to enter at all times.

As soon as the Spanish soldiers have embarked Cubans will be allowed to enter the city freely.

The first embarkation is expected next Thursday, in accordance with a contract made between the United States government and the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company.

The United States transport Santiago left this morning for Newport News with sick and wounded.

The steamer Jamaica arrived to-day with passengers from Jamaica and proceeded to Guantanamo with provisions for the United States fleet.

To-day the Spaniards turned over their cavalry horses. Only one hundred and forty-three were surrendered. The others had been killed for food for the army.

In a very dignified manner General Shafter has responded to several critical newspaper articles that have appeared, touching the condition of the troops before Santiago, while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessities of life and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison it embodies the main features of the army ration, while on field service and removed from a base of supplies. As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that while General Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying ill, owing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out with absolute exactness.

Impenishable Glory.

With the week just closed the United States saw the end of the third month of the war with Spain and the responsible officials, from the President down to the lowest employe who has had to do with shaping the course of events feel nothing but satisfaction at the progress made. An army of a quarter of a million men has been mobilized, armed and equipped and much of it has seen service. The battles preceding the capture of Santiago have been remarkable in many respects and in the opinion of military experts have covered the United States army engaged with impenishable glory. Modern warfare of a type developed in these engagements was absolutely new and tried not only the United States army, but to the world. No such charge is recorded in history as that made up on the stone fort and the blackhouse crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engagements between trained troops and savage races in the jungles of India and on the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed in a slight manner the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the Fifth Army corps have been the first in which large bodies of troops of civilized nations on both sides have been engaged with all the implements of modern warfare and the result is bound to be highly instructive to the military student and to exert admiration for the splendid fighting qualities of the United States soldiers from the most unwilling critics.

Few officers in any army have had more experience in hard fighting, especially in rough country, than that of the Indian fighter, General Henry, so that some weight must be attached to the opinion of the merits of our officers expressed by him in the following personal letter addressed by him to Adjutant General Corbin dated in front of Santiago, July 12:

General Henry's Tribute.

"We had a pleasant walk down, but having to row the men ashore, took some time to get off. We left Siboney at 7 p. m. yesterday with the Fifth Ohio and came into camp here about three miles from the front. In company with General Woodhouse's headquarters, and a large force being up, had an opportunity to see the lines. We are almost on top of them in front of Wheeler having about eight hundred yards to them; the country is rough, going down to a falling and ascending, all covered by their fire. The country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails and come under heavy fire, their position commanding every approach. The work done by these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under discomfort, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and good-headedness, under adverse circumstances and discomfort is a revelation to me. I

doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from character of country could not have been avoided 'if we had to get there.' Last night the Fifth Ohio was almost drowned out and it came today; that's the climate; and to get out of it, it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness, which is sure to come by staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. General Duffield and Captain Wilcox have yellow fever; they say a mild form; gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned.

SHAFTER'S SALUTATION

To His Brave Army--In a General Order He Commends Their Bravery and the Accomplishment of a Victory Unparalleled in History.

SANTIAGO, July 24, 7 p. m.—Following is Major General Shafter's order just published: Headquarters United States Troops in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19. General Order No. 26.

"The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall, and the surrender of the Spanish forces, and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which, upon the investment of the city, was forced to leave, is one of which this army can

be proud. This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the army, and to its officers and men the major general commends their sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen, and has been rivaled upon few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown coast, you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable.

AT CAMP THOMAS

Movement of Troops at that Point--New Hospital Scheme.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 24.—The only movement to-day in connection with the Porto Rican expedition was the departure for Newport News of four batteries of light artillery as follows:

Battery A, of Missouri; Battery A, of Illinois; Battery B, of Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. These batteries broke camp at 6 o'clock this morning, marching to Rossville, a distance of six miles, where they took trains for Newport News via the Cincinnati Southern and Chesapeake & Ohio. Each of the four batteries had six guns, one hundred horses and mules and from 140 to 175 officers and men.

The Third brigade of the First division, First corps will be the next to leave Camp Thomas and will probably go tomorrow or Tuesday. General Wade, it is authoritatively stated to-night, received orders at a late hour this evening, to rush this brigade to Newport News as promptly as he could get the necessary cars into position.

One hundred and sixty-two patients belonging to the volunteer army were removed to-day from Leitch hospital, at this place, to a special train and taken to McPherson barracks hospital at Atlanta.

The Knights of Pythias lodges of this city have joined in a movement to establish a hospital in this city for the care of sick members of the order who

THE SPANISH TROOPS SURRENDER

At San Luis and Palma Soriano, and they are Glad that They are Alive,

AS THEY WERE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The war department at midnight posted this:

SANTIAGO, via Hayti, July 24, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

Lieutenant Miles has returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported—3,005 Spanish troops, and 350 volunteer guerrillas—gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work; three thousand stand of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts, and started to the railroad; Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis and all were apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations tomorrow. If the numbers keep up there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

(Signed) SHAFTER, Major General Commanding.

well be proud. This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the army, and to its officers and men the major general commends their sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen, and has been rivaled upon few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown coast, you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable.

"Seizing, with the assistance of the navy, the towns of Balquid and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outposts in the engagement of La Quasina and completed the concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Behind you ran a narrow road, made well night impassable by rains, while to the front you looked out upon high foothills covered with a dense tropical growth, which could only be traversed by bridge paths terminating within range of the enemy's guns.

"Nothing deterred you; you responded eagerly to the order to close upon the foe, and, attacking at Caney, San Juan, drove him from work to work until he took refuge within his last and strongest entrenchments, immediately surrounding the city.

"Despite the fierce glare of a southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you valiantly withstood his attempts to drive you from the position your valor had won. Holding in your vice-like grip the army opposed to you after seventeen days of battle and siege, you were rewarded by the surrender of nearly 24,000 prisoners, 12,000 being those in your immediate front, the others scattered in the various towns of eastern Cuba fleeing completely the eastern part of the island from Spanish troops.

"This was not done without great sacrifice. The death of 230 gallant soldiers and the wounding of 1,244 others shows but too plainly the fierce contest in which you were engaged. The few reported missing are undoubtedly among the dead, as no prisoners were lost.

"For those who have fallen in battle with you, the commanding general sorrow, and with you will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty sets a high example of courage and patriotism to our fellow countrymen. All who have participated in the campaign, battle and siege of Santiago de Cuba will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished and will hold one another dear for having shared in the sufferings, hardships and triumphs together. All may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name of Santiago de Cuba.

"By command of Major General Shafter, (Signed) "R. J. MCLENNAN, Assistant Adjutant General."

Power Lines in Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—A dispatch received to-night by Adjutant General Corbin from General Shafter, says that three hundred and ninety-six new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago yesterday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths, and none of them from yellow fever, from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of mild type. Previous dispatches from General Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in the camp of a very large num-

ber of cases of malarial fever and dengue fever, the latter being peculiar to the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

are in the volunteer army at Chickamauga Park. A joint committee has been appointed to lease a commodious building and provide competent nurses. The hospital will be opened this week. It is the purpose to receive all soldier Pythians who are sick, those who are able to pay a reasonable fee, and those who are not able to be cared for free of charge. Several physicians of the city members of the order, have offered their professional services. The supreme lodge will be asked at its meeting at Indianapolis next month to make an appropriation for the hospital. Pythians in all parts of the country are requested to contribute. Contributions may be sent to Dr. E. B. Wise, Chattanooga, representative to the supreme lodge from Tennessee.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 24.

Three troops of the Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry; City troop, of Philadelphia; Governors troop, of Harrisburg, and Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, arrived here about 9 p. m. The Fourth Ohio will come in after midnight and the Fourth Pennsylvania to-morrow morning.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 24.—The

Third Illinois regiment arrived here this afternoon in three special trains from Camp Thomas. The first train, bringing General Haines and the Second battalion in command of Major Shand, came in at 12:55, and was followed at 1:10 by the First battalion in command of Major Jackson and at 2:55 by the Third battalion in command of Major Coughs. There were 1,294 men in all.

At 3:30 p. m. Troops A and C. New York volunteer cavalry, arrived, and joined the Illinois troops in camp. They brought 166 men. Captain Clayton is in command of Troop A and Lieutenant Condit of Troop C. The men are camped north of the city on the banks of the James river. They will embark tomorrow on one of the transports for Porto Rico. The work of loading supplies on the Massachusetts and Roumania was in progress all last night and to-day, but an enormous quantity is still in the cars and on the piers.

Arms Would Better be Disarmed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 11 p. m.—The document which is being circulated for signature, among Cuban residents in Santiago, addressed to the President of the United States, thanking him for the co-operation of the army of the United States and expressing the hope that the American government will recognize Cuban sovereignty in the surrendered portion of the province at Santiago de Cuba was drafted by Arms, the newspaper correspondent on the staff of the Cuban general, Castillo, who drafted the alleged letter of protest from General Garcia to General Shafter.

Will not Give it Away.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Long spent about two hours with the President this afternoon, presumably going over Admiral Sampson's report on the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The secretary, however, declined to say anything in regard to the matter, except that the report might be made public to-morrow.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, July 24.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ending yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,313,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 8,836,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,517,000 pesetas.

OMINOUS POINTERS

For Spain--Captain General Augusti of the Philippine Islands

SAYS GRAVE EVENTS ARE IMPENDING

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender Hastily Leaves for Switzerland

The Prospects for Peace Viewed from a Madrid Standpoint--A Queer Position on the Cuban Question--The London Times Seems to Have Grasped the American Idea at Last--A Fair Review of the War.

LONDON, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that General Augusti, captain general of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the government as follows: "The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

LONDON, July 25.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, according to a dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Mail, has hurriedly started for Switzerland.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

Peace prospects have greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours. The diplomatic exploration of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister has been more practical than was supposed; and it is now tolerably certain that the government's efforts are entering a new phase which may gradually lead to tangible results.

"The precise nature of the change is a secret, but there is little doubt that it tends to direct negotiations between Spain and the United States, there being no inclination to seek the mediation of any neutral power. The moment has arrived when America, having reached the parting of the ways, must choose between war with a specific object and an indefinite war or conquest.

"The present pause in hostilities is held to prove that the United States is reluctant to plunge into a wider sphere of action, and it may be confidently predicted that, if direct negotiations are opened, without delay both countries will find their views on the main point, the future of Cuba—far from irreconcilable.

Oh, Are They?

"The growing dissensions between the Cuban insurgents and the American authorities are noted here with great satisfaction; and on all sides I hear it said: 'If we must lose Cuba it is better that the island should be annexed by America, because the traitors would thereby be punished, and the enormous Spanish interests in the island would be protected.'

"The French embassy at Washington seems the most likely channel for opening negotiations; and the semi-official statement that America intends to retain Porto Rico is regarded here as a hint to Spain to hurry up.

"There is still much talk about Carlist intrigues and preparations but the government, though vigilant and ready to act energetically if necessary, seems to think that at present there is no serious danger of untoward developments. The danger of Republican movements is still less.

Very Fair Prize.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times in its weekly war review, expresses the opinion that the laurels taken by General Shafter for the protection of life and property at Santiago de Cuba will exercise a definite influence upon other parts of the island, "where it will be understood that Spanish loyalists are not to be abandoned whatever happens."

President McKinley's instructions for the government of Santiago, the article continues, which conform completely with the pledges given before the war, establish a precedent that may prove a happy augury in relation to American expansion. With reference to European criticism of Commodore Watson's projected cruise to the Spanish coast the article repeats the already avowed conviction of the Times that the policy of the United States will not be modified thereby. The writer compliments Admiral Dewey in regard to the attitude of Germany at Manila, with having "played a difficult game with conspicuous ability."

What Sagasta Says.

MADRID, July 24, 9 p. m.—The members of the cabinet to-day visited the queen regent, it being her name day.

Senor Sagasta says that not all the troops included in the capitulation of Santiago agreed to surrender.

LONDON, July 25.—No news has been received in London as to any special dispatches in Spain. A dispatch from Madrid says that the cabinet yesterday (Sunday) discussed the question of censorship and regulations.

The press is preparing all classes for the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico and for developments at Manila. El Imparcial, reflecting a widespread opinion, advocates direct negotiations for peace with the United States and admits that American annexation of Cuba is preferable to Cuban independence if Spain must lose the colony, "since the lives and financial interests of Spaniards would be much safer under America."

HOBSON'S CONFERENCE

With the Naval Officials--To Save the Cristobal Colon.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Lieutenant Hobson came over from New York last night to Washington and had a long conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Allen, Captain Bradford and several other officers of the navy department regarding the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The lieutenant succeeded while in New York in arranging with the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company for the execution of the plans he had prepared for saving the vessel. The wreckers have promised to get together the pontoons, air bags and compressed air apparatus which will be required to lift and right the vessel and expect to start this material for Santiago from New York on a fast vessel within three days. Lieutenant Hobson is confident that if the work can be undertaken before a cyclone sets in, it will result successfully.

Secretary Long said to-day that the lieutenant's plan for raising the Colon seemed entirely feasible to him (Long). The proposed plan involves methods

and appliances outside of those usually employed in wrecking. They necessitate the use of air appliances of various kinds in righting and raising the ship that rarely, if ever before, have been used on vessels of the size and weight of the Colon, and although there is some doubt of its success, the navy department officials think the prize well worth the experiment. Lieutenant Hobson returned to New York this afternoon and will go to Santiago to supervise the wrecking work.

TO BE GIVEN A REST.

The Army Before Santiago to be Sent to North Carolina.

TAMPA, Fla., July 24.—A high official was asked to-day what his idea was about the apparent change in the orders moving troops from this place. He said that he had it from headquarters that there was to be a considerable change in many ways. To begin with, the army was to be moved from Santiago as quickly as possible; they are to go to the mountains of North Carolina, where the yellow fever will be stamped out entirely. This is to be done in about a month and the men given a good rest. Then they are to fall on Porto Rico or Havana, whichever place may need them.

The transports Decatur H. Miller, Azadia, Cherokee and Florida got under way for Porto Rico at various hours last night between 11 o'clock and daylight. The Mohawk lay at her dock all of to-day. At the last moment orders came making great changes in what was to be carried by her. The transport Morgan was loading to-day and the men in charge hope to get her out some time to-morrow. The work of loading will not stop during the night. She is taking largely mule pack trains and commissary supplies.

To-night thirty odd Red Cross physicians and nurses were started from here to Chickamauga. They have been waiting to go to Porto Rico or Santiago, but to-day orders were received calling them to Chickamauga, where it is said there is immediate need for their services in nursing the sick.

The Sixty-ninth New York left to-night for Fernandez.

Hit by a Manner Bullet.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Egbert, of the Sixth Infantry was given permission to-day by Surgeon General Sternberg to leave Bellevue hospital, where he has been for several days, and to go to his home at Fort Thomas, Ky. Lieutenant Colonel Egbert was shot through the body at Santiago, a Mauser bullet completely piercing his chest, entering at the left breast and making its exit under his shoulder blade.

To Support Miles.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The quartermaster general to-day received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Santiago of the construction boat Panama. She will proceed at once to Porto Rico to join the fleet there.

Bryan is Pleased.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Col. W. J. Bryan has just completed his regimental headquarters at Panama park, two miles from Jacksonville, and he is well pleased with his location.

VIOLENT SHOCK

Of Earthquakes in Chili--Many Houses Destroyed, and Inhabitant Flee, Panic Stricken.

VALPARAISO, Chili, July 24.—A violent shock of earthquake, lasting a minute, was felt last night at Concepcion, capital of the Chilean province of that name, and at Talcahuano, on the Bay of Concepcion, and eight miles distant from Concepcion city.

Many houses were destroyed and the telegraph and electric light wires were severed. The inhabitants were terrified and fled from their homes, spending the night in the open.

Another severe shock was expected to-day.

Big Bank Wrecker Caught.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Lewis Warner, the Mammoth bank wrecker, who was captured here yesterday, talked freely at the city jail with an Associated Press representative to-day, regarding his case.

He bought all the morning papers and read carefully every line that had been written about him.

"I guess I'm the worst man in the United States," he said, laughing. Detective Tom Maher, to whom Warner first confessed his identity, says the embesler offered him \$10,000 in cash to release him. Maher says he and Warner were sitting in Captain Sullivan's private office. Warner drew his chair close to Maher and placing his hand on the officer's shoulder, said: "If you will let me go I'll give you \$10,000 in cash. I have not the money now, but will get it in short order."

Maher says Warner had a fixed expression on his face which told him that he meant exactly what he said.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers and thunder storms; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness, with showers and thunder storms; light southerly winds.

Local Temperatures.

The thermometer Saturday as observed by C. Schenepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	81	2 p. m.	89
9 a. m.	83	3 p. m.	91
12 m.	85	5 p. m.	82
		8 p. m.	75
		Weather--Fair.	

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	80	2 p. m.	87
9 a. m.	82	3 p. m.	89
12 m.	84	5 p. m.	81
		8 p. m.	74
		Weather--Fair.	